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MARCH 7, 1895.

President Ashmead was in the chair, and Messrs. Marlatt, Vaughan, Benton, Gill, Patten, Schwarz, Linell, Chittenden, Coquillett, Howard, Riley, Heidemann, Stiles, DeSchweinitz, and Fernow were also present.

—Mr. Ashmead read the following paper :

### ON THE GENUS *BARYCNEMIS* FÖRSTER.

By WILLIAM H. ASHMEAD.

The genus *Barycnemis* was erected by Dr. Arnold Förster, in his "Synopsis der Familien und Gattungen der Ichneumoniden," published in the *Verhandlungen des natur-historischen Vereins der preussische Rheinlande und Westphalens*, vol. xxv, 1868, p. 147.

The type is not mentioned and, so far as I am aware, the genus has not since been recognized.

In Mr. W. Hague Harrington's collection of Braconidæ, kindly loaned me for study and comparison, during the progress of my work in monographing the North American Braconidæ, I found a most singular looking Ichneumonid, bearing a superficial resemblance to some of the Euphorinæ, which, for a time, was exceedingly difficult to place. Finally, however, after many trials and tribulations and the expenditure of much time in going over the literature, with the aid of Förster's Synopsis, I have been able to place it. It belongs, without doubt, in his genus *Barycnemis*.

The genus was briefly characterized by Förster among the genera belonging to his family *Porizonoidæ*, which, however, is not a distinct family, according to my views, but should be considered as a tribe in the subfamily *Ophioninæ*.

The genus appears most closely allied to *Porizon* Grav., but is readily separated from it and all other genera in the group by the much longer, more linear body, the short swollen femora and tibiæ, and by the very long, slender tarsi, which are as long or even longer than the femora and tibiæ combined.

Our species may be briefly characterized as follows :

#### *Barycnemis linearis* sp. n.

♀.—Length 4 mm.; ovipositor a little longer than the petiole, recurved. Body elongate, slender, polished black; abdomen more or less along the sides and beneath dark honey-yellow or reddish; antennæ filiform, brown; legs honey-yellow, or reddish-yellow, the hind femora more or less brownish above. Wings hyaline, the stigma large, triangular, brown;

basal nervure rather strongly curved inwardly; median and submedian cells equal; radial cell triangular, a little longer than the stigma; areolet wanting. The head, when viewed from in front, is oblong, smooth, polished; eyes large, extending to base of mandibles; antennæ broken at tips, but the basal joints of the flagellum are more than twice as long as thick; thorax narrowed anteriorly, without parapsidal furrows, the surface, except just in front of scutellum, smooth and polished; metathorax very long, smooth and polished, except an oblong space at base above which bears a median sulcus.

Hab.—Ottawa, Canada (W. H. Harrington).

—Mr. Howard read the following paper :

#### ARRHENOPHAGUS IN AMERICA.

By L. O. HOWARD.

It is with peculiar pleasure that the American systematist recognizes for the first time an American representative of a European genus; but when, as in the present case, the European genus is monotypical, and its single representative is one of those extraordinary insects which upset preconceived systematic views, the pleasure becomes doubly great. In 1888 Dr. Christopher Aurivillius, in the *Entomologisk Tidskrift*, described the genus *Arrhenophagus*, devoting a full-page plate to its structural characters. The insect was bred in large series from the males of *Chionaspis salicis*. So peculiar was the form that Aurivillius was at a loss when he attempted to place it in its proper subfamily. In its general facies the insect resembles the Encyrtinæ; its habits are those of this group. To the Encyrtinæ it is further related by its wing venation, the tarsal claw of the middle legs, the undivided mesopleura, and the undivided mesoscutum. The Encyrtinæ, however, is one of the subfamilies of the pentamerous group of the Chalcididæ, and it is further characterized by the possession of more than eight antennal joints. *Arrhenophagus* proved to be tetramerous, and its antennæ were but three-jointed. On the whole, Aurivillius was inclined to retain the insect, temporarily at least, among the Encyrtinæ.

Having in mind the somewhat similar state of affairs with regard to the number of tarsal joints in Coleoptera, and its peculiar history in classification, it occurred to me that we might have in this insect a cryptopentamerous group of the Chalcididæ; and that further proper mounting and clearing of specimens would reveal additional antennal joints. I therefore wrote to